

① 89-445

Supreme Court, U.S.

FILED

SEP 7 1989

JOSEPH F. SPANOL, JR.
CLERK

NO.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1989

JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
Petitioner

VS.

HARLAN & HARLAN, et al,
Respondent

PETITION FOR CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES
COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.
Box 74 B, Route 1
Robertsville, Missouri 63072
(314) 629-7559

REPRESENTING HIMSELF

65 p12



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. WHETHER THE COURT OF APPEALS ERRORED IN AFFIRMING THE DISMISSAL OF APPELLANT'S COMPLAINT BECAUSE OF THE PREJUDICIAL TREATMENT OF THE APPELLANT BY THE LEAGAL AND COURT SYSTEMS BECAUSE OF THE APPELLANT'S INABILITY TO OBTAIN LEGAL COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE APPELLANT.

- A. The Complaint Was Filed in April 1989, Case No. 89-1422-EM.
- B. The Filing Of Petition For Rehearing With Suggestion For Rehearing En Banc Was Filed In May 1989.
- C. The Filing Of The Complaint Commenced The Action And Tolloed The Limitation Period.

II. WHETHER THE COURT OF APPEALS ERRED IN AFFIRMING THE DISMISSAL OF APPELLANT'S COMPLAINT AND THE MOTION FOR CORRECTIVE ORDER SHOULD HAVE BEEN GRANTED OR THE COMPLAINT HELD TO HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTIVELY FILED.

EXHIBIT

1. The first of the exhibits is a copy of the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, which is being submitted to you for your information and guidance.

2. The second of the exhibits is a copy of the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, which is being submitted to you for your information and guidance.

3. The third of the exhibits is a copy of the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, which is being submitted to you for your information and guidance.

4. The fourth of the exhibits is a copy of the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, which is being submitted to you for your information and guidance.

5. The fifth of the exhibits is a copy of the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, which is being submitted to you for your information and guidance.

LIST OF PARTIES

JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.

JAMES C. OCHS

E. A. STIERBERGER

JOHN ASHCROFT

WILLIAL L. WEBSTER

LARRY CALL

CARL M. KOUPAL, JR.

HARLAN AND HARLAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

STIERBERGER, DOWNARD, AND MELENBRINK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF

NEW YORK

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY J. C. CALVERT

NEW YORK

1846

PRINTED BY J. C. CALVERT

AT THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE

NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE

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A. <u>The Complaint Was Filed in April 1989, Case No. 89-1422-EM.....</u>	8
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B. <u>The Filing Of Petition For Rehearing With Suggestion For Rehearing</u>	
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<u>En Banc Was Filed In</u> <u>May 1989.....</u>	8
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<u>C. The Filing Of The</u> <u>Complaint Commenced The</u> <u>Action And Tolloed</u> <u>The Limitation Period.....</u>	8
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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

<u>Cases</u>	<u>Page</u>
NONE.....	NONE

THE APPELLANT HAS BEEN DENIED ADMISSION TO LEGAL LIBRARIES BECAUSE HE IS NOT AN ATTORNEY AND MEMBER OF THE BAR. THEREFORE, HE FINDS IT IMPOSSIBLE TO PROVIDE THE DESIRED CITATIONS.

REPORT OF OPINION

The opinion of the Clains Court is reported in a letter to the Appellant on May 8, 1989 from the Clerk, U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, EIGHT CIRCUIT stating that the MANDATE WAS ISSUED 6/16/89. The Appellant has subsequently been denied access to any other court records pertaining to his case.

The JUDGEMENT states:

After careful review of the district court file, it is hereby ordered that the judgment of the district court is

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1680.

THE SECOND VOLUME

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THE SECOND VOLUME

OF THE HISTORY

OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

- affirmed and this appeal is dismissed.

May 8, 1989

Explanations and reasons to the APPELLANT for the decision have been refused by the courts.

JURISDICTIONAL GROUNDS

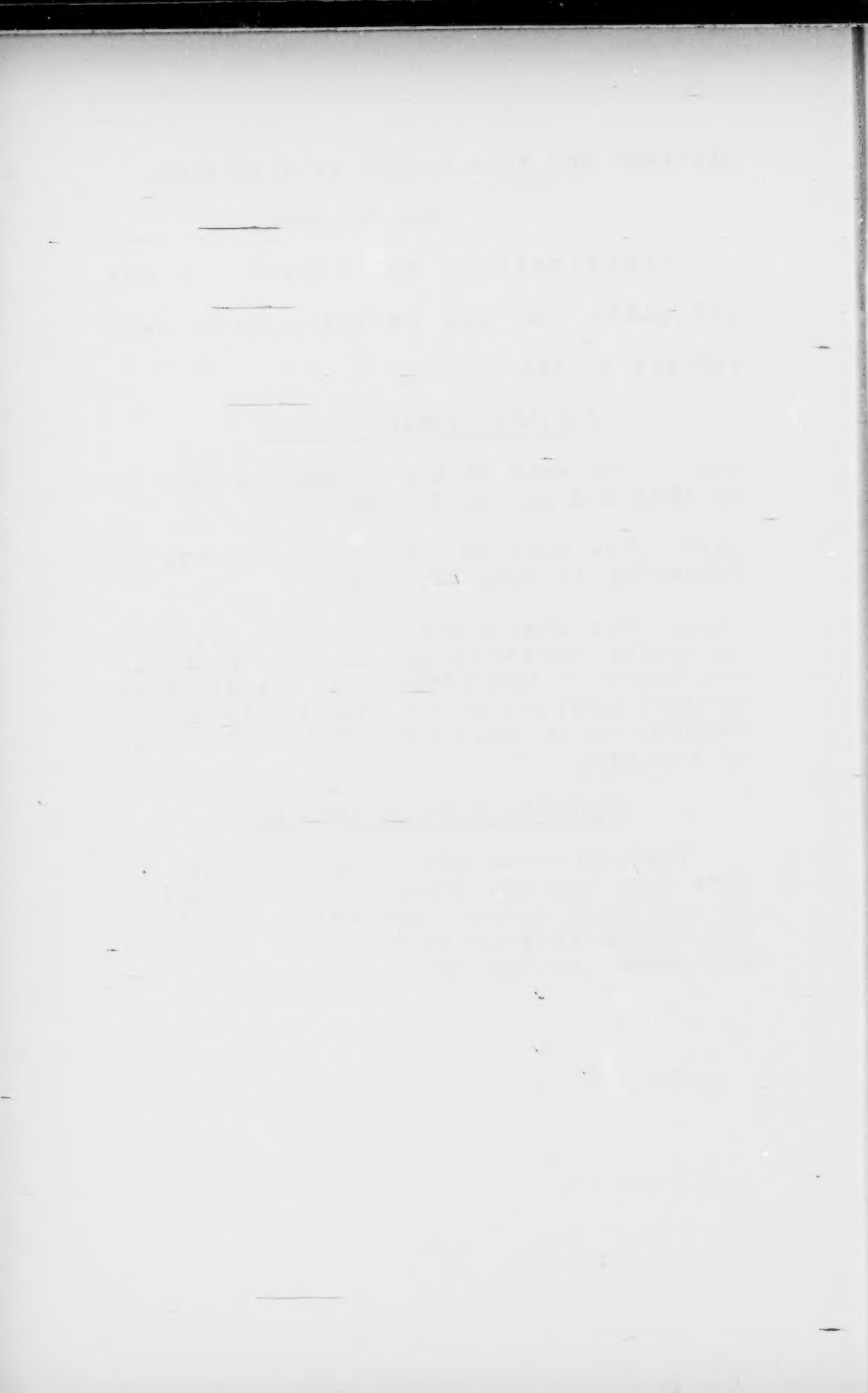
(i) The date of the judgment sought to be reviewed is May 8, 1989.

(ii) The date of the order overruling rehearing is June 16, 1989.

(iii) The statutory provision believed to confer jurisdiction on this court is not known to the APPELLANT. He has been denied admission to legal libraries because he is not an attorney and member of the bar.

STATUTES & RULES INVOLVED

The statutes and rules involved in this case are not known to the APPELLANT. He has been denied admission to legal libraries because he is not an attorney and member of the bar.



STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Course of Proceedings and disposition in Court Below:

On June 11, 1977, the APPELLANT was involved in an automobile accident in Franklin County, Missouri resulting in major injuries to the APPELLANT and his mother.

On October 14, 1977, the APPELLANT'S mother collapsed and was subsequently transported by ambulance to a hospital. On November 2, 1977 she died. Immediately following her death, the APPELLANT, on four separate occasions, requested that an autopsy be performed on his mother in order to determine the exact cause of her death. The performance of the autopsy was prevented by members of the attending medical community. Subsequently, the APPELLANT filed a wrongful death claim with his automobile insurance company. Several weeks following the funeral of

the APPELLANT'S mother, the APPELLANT overheard a conversation in a local night spot concerning his mother's death. It was stated that Mr. George C. Gilmore had delivered a karate chop to the neck of Mrs. Bruce causing her to collapse. As a result of not being able to exactly determine the cause of his mother's death, the APPELLANT'S automobile insurance company refused to pay the wrongful death claim and the associated medical expense claim. One of the occupants of the other automobile involved in the before mentioned accident filed suit in the Circuit Court of Franklin County, Missouri, Case No. 2045L, seeking damages from the APPELLANT'S insurance company for injuries the plaintiff sustained in the accident. The APPELLANT'S insurance company retained the law firm of Harlan & Harlan to represent the APPELLANT. During ~~pre~~ trial preparation for trial the APPELLANT was

required to give a deposition for the trial. The law suit was eventually won by Harlan & Harlan and the Court records, for some unexplained reason, were sealed. The APPELLANT eventually won a release of the court records and discovered that the attorney, the late Mr. John L. Harlan of Harlan & Harlan, who had been retained by the insurance Company to represent the APPELLANT, had secretly agreed, without the prior knowledge and/or consent of the APPELLANT, to force the APPELLANT to pay for the legal fees for the court case even though the APPELLANT was found not to be at fault in the accident. Subsequently a lein was obtained against the Appellant's house and property. To this date the APPELLANT has been unable to obtain any information from any member of the Bar or from the Courts of Franklin County, Missouri about the amount of the lein, who won the lein, or who granted

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the lein, and on what grounds. The APPELLANT never authorized Mr. John Harlan or anyone else to agree for him to pay the attorney fees.

In January 1980, the APPELLANT hired E. A. Stierberger, to file suit against the insurance company who carried the APPELLANT'S insurance at the time of said automobile accident in an effort to obtain a settlement of claims against the insurance company. After a total of seven years of no constructive action on behalf of the Appellant by Mr. Stierberger, the APPELLANT attempted to find legal counsel to represent him in a legal malpractice suit against Mr. Stierberger and Harlan & Harlan. In addition, he attempted to enlist the aid of the Missouri Bar Association in obtaining legal help, and was refused and denied any and all legal assistance. This apparent collusion among and between the various

factions of the legal community has effectively barred the APPELLANT access to the courts and thereby prevents him from even having his case heard and judged.

Because of the APPELLANT'S inability to obtain legal representation, as a result of the apparrent refusal of any attorney in the State of Missouri to bring suit against a fellow attorney, the APPELLANT filed suit in Federal Court against the individuals listed on page 11 of this document. Again, the Courts, in a continuance of the previously experienced prejudicial behavior of members of the legal profession and the Courts, refused to allow the APPELLANT'S case to be heard and judged. His rights to due process and equal protection of and under the law has been systematically and repeatedly denied him.

As a result of being denied the right to bring suit against the insurance com-

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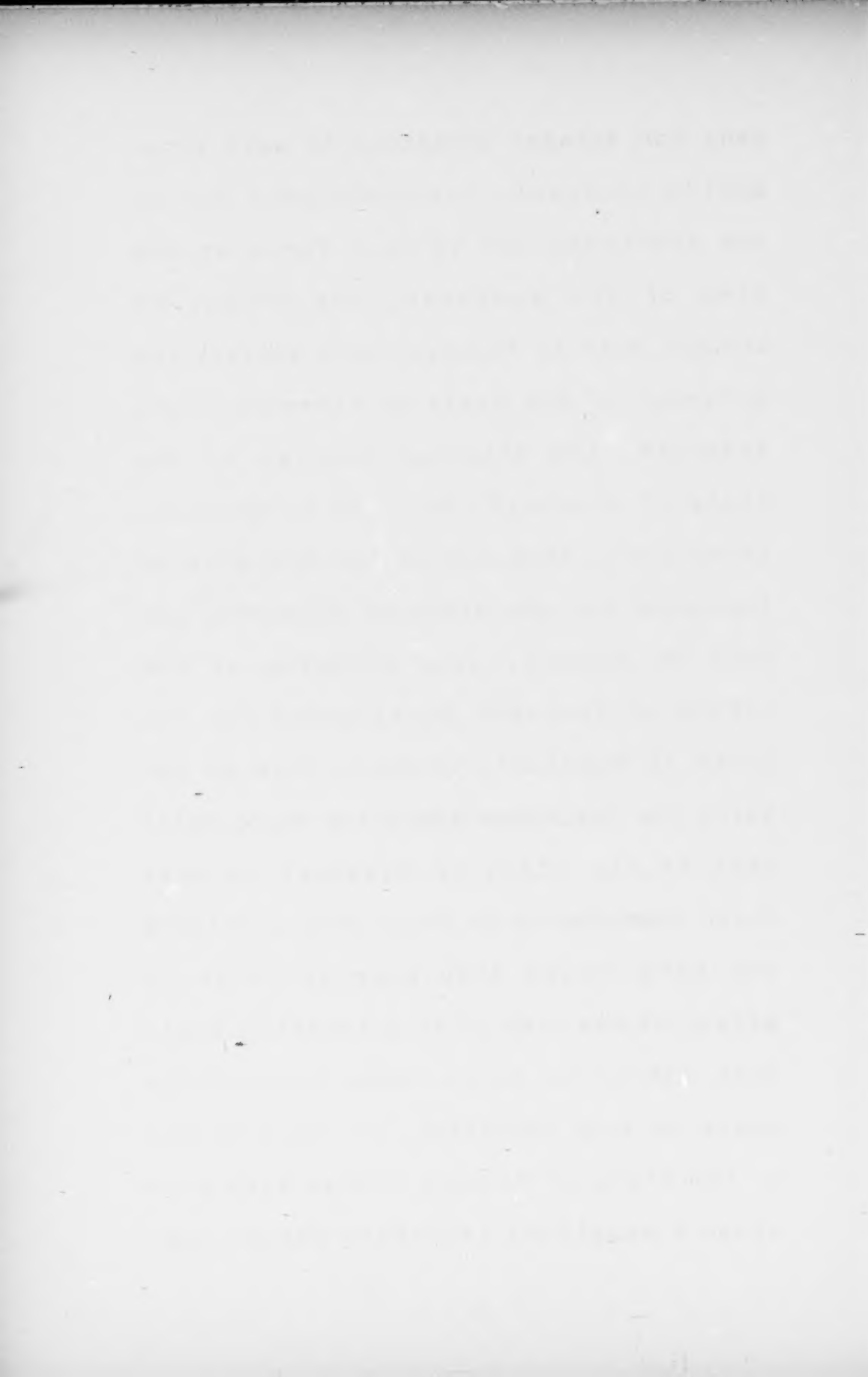
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1910-1911

pany for damages sustained in said automobile accident, insurance paid for by the APPELLANT and in full force at the time of the accident, the APPELLANT brought suit in Federal Court against the Governor of the State of Missouri, John Ashcroft, the Attorney General of the State of Missouri, William L. Webster, Larry Call, Director of the Division of Insurance for the State of Missouri, and Carl M. Koupal, Jr., Director of the Office of Economic Development for the State of Missouri, to force them to require the insurance companies doing business in the State of Missouri to meet their commitments to their policy holders who have valid insurance policies in affect at the time of an automobile accident and/or to force those State Officials to stop requiring, of the citizens of the State of Missouri, that they purchase a manditory insurance policy con-



taining an uninsured motorist clause when the State of Missouri does not require the insurance companies to meet their contractual obligations. The APPALLENT contends that the sale of insurance policies under the present rules and conditions constitutes FRAUD by the insurance companies which is aided and abetted by the State.

Finally, the APPELLANT wishes to bring to the attention of the Court that the whole chain of events starting the various actions filed by him was the cited automobile accident, followed by the yet unexplained death of his mother with members of the medical and legal professions preventing the APPELLANT, on four separate occasions, from obtaining an autopsy on his mother to be able to determine the exact cause of his mother's death, and from preventing the APPELLANT from having his complaints heard in a

court of law by a jury of his peers. It is clear that there is a very real possibility that a murder has been covered up.

ARGUEMENT AND AUTHORITIES

I. WHETHER THE COURT OF APPEALS ERRORED IN AFFIRMING THE DISMISSAL OF APPELLANT'S COMPLAINT BECAUSE OF THE PREJUDICIAL TREATMENT OF THE APPELLANT BY THE LEAGAL AND COURT SYSTEMS BECAUSE OF THE APPELLANT'S INABILITY TO OBTAIN LEGAL COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE APPELLANT.

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CHAPTER IV

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COMPLAINT HELD TO HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTIVE-
LY FILED.

The APPELLANT has priviously pointed out to the Lower Courts the chronology of events concerning the filing of his complaints, and they are available in the Courts' Records.

The record is clear that the Legal and Medical Professions, the Courts, and Officials of the State of Missouri have systematically denied the APPELLANT his right to legal counsel and his right to have his complaints heard in a court of law before a jury of his peers.

The APPELLANT will not belabor the Court with arguments already made and cited. Rather, the APPELLANT respectfully asks the Court to review all of the facts presented previously.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated before and in particular because the Petitioner's

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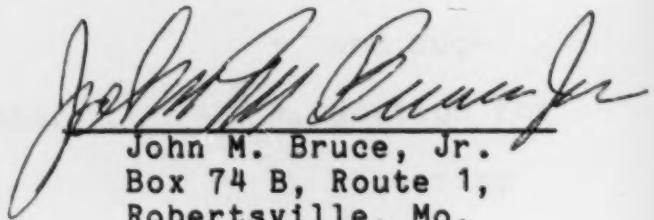
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rights of equal access to justice and the Courts have been systematicall denied him, the petitioner requests the Court to grant this Petition for Writ of Certiorari. Petitioner further requests the Court to reverse the judgments of the courts below, and to grant him a trial by jury.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John M. Bruce, Jr.", is written over a horizontal line.

John M. Bruce, Jr.
Box 74 B, Route 1,
Robertsville, Mo.

63072

(314) 629-7559

REPRESENTING HIMSELF

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

NO. 89-1422-EM

John Milton Bruce, Jr.,	* Order
Appellant,	* Denying Pe-
vs.	* titution for
Harlan & Harlan, etc.,	* Rehearing
et al.,	* and Sug-
Appellees.	* gestion for
	* Rehearing
	* En Banc

Appellant's pro se suggestion for rehearing en banc has been considered by the court and is denied by reason of the lack of a majority of the active judges voting to rehear the case en banc.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Vol. 10, Part 1

1910

London: Published by the Royal Society

1910

Printed by the Royal Society

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Petition for rehearing by the panel
is also denied.

June 9, 1989

Order Entered at the direction of the
Court:

Clerk, United States Court of Appeals,
Eighth Circuit



JOHN MILTON BRUCE, JR.

Plaintiff

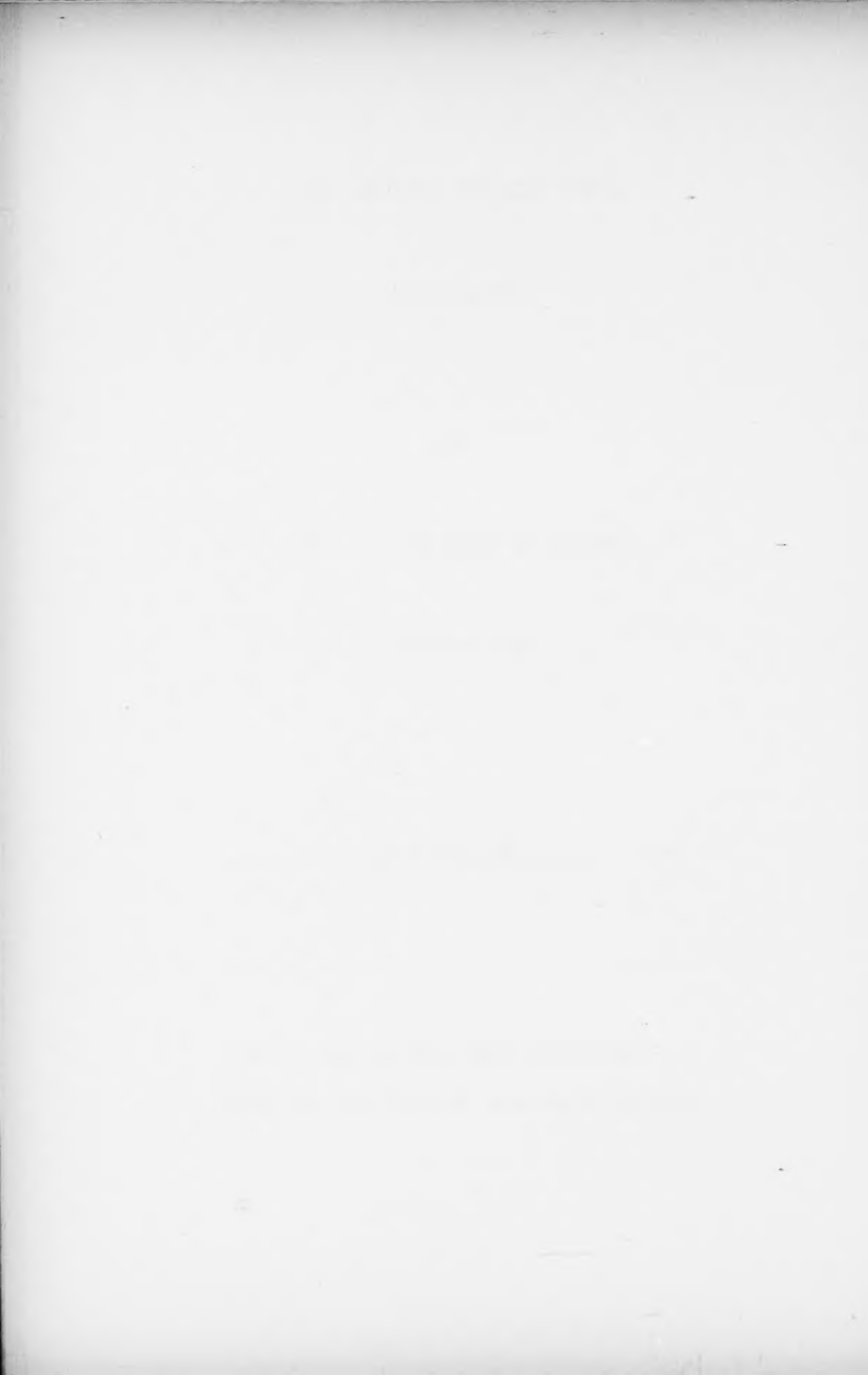
vs.

HARLAN & HARLAN, et. al.

Defendants

No. 89-1422-EM

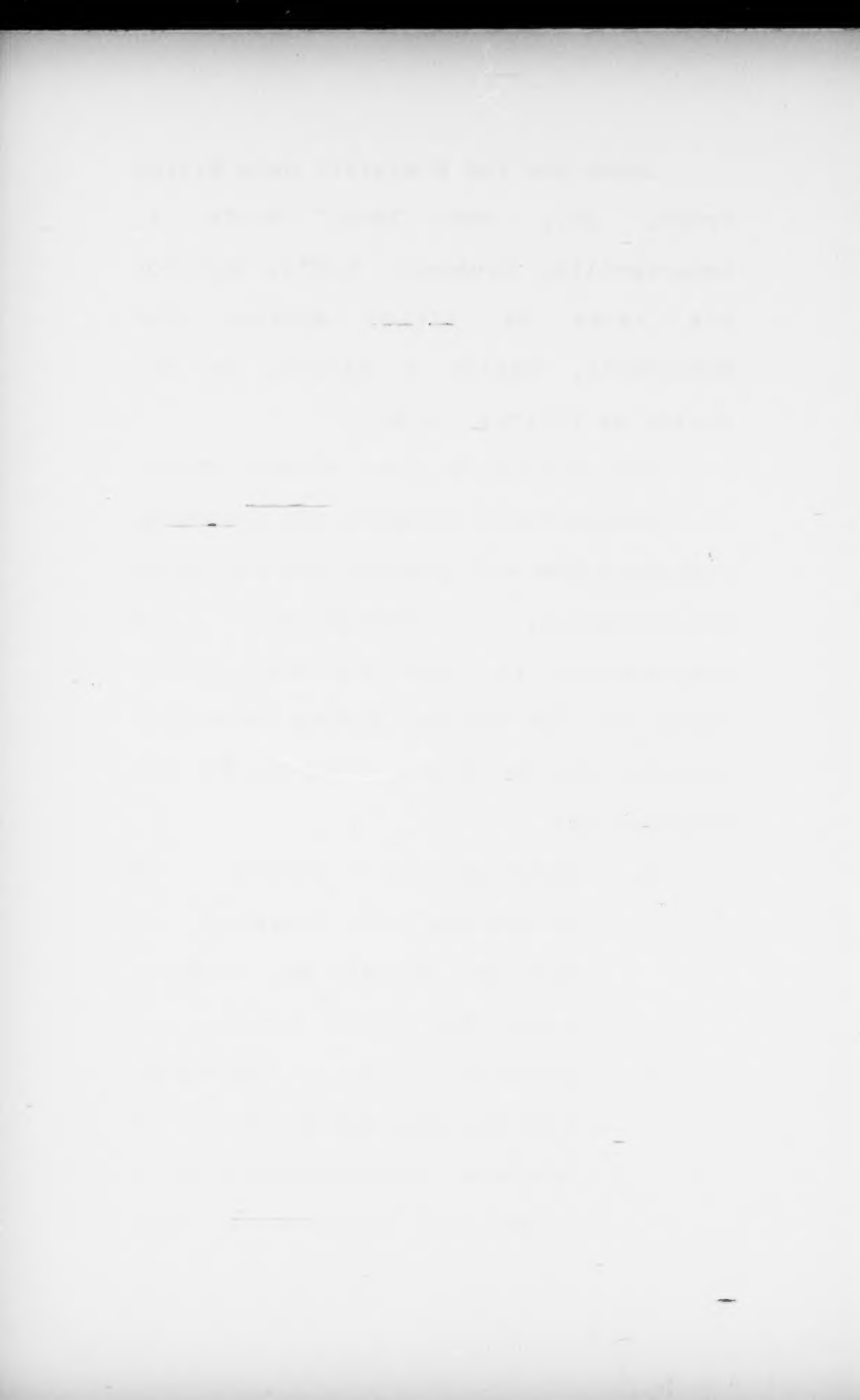
PETITION FOR REHEARING WITH
SUGGESTION FOR REHEARING EN BANC



Comes now the Plaintiff John Milton Bruce, Jr., Box 74-B, Route 1, Robertsville, Missouri 63072, and for his cause of action against the Defendants, Harlan & Harlan, et al. states as follows, to-wit:

The Plaintiff John Milton Bruce, Jr., respectfully requests the following explanations and submits the following documentation, information, and observations to this Honorable Review Panel of the United States Court of Appeals, For The Eighth Circuit, for the purposes of:

1. securing a review and re-hearing of judgement of Case No. 89-1422-EM, rendered 8 May 1989 by the Courts,
2. securing a detailed, item-by-item explanation, in language understandable to a layman not schooled in legal



terminology, of why each and every one of my charges and allegations made in Cases 87-1799-C-4, 1987, 88-2027-C-5, 1988, 89-0053-C-6, 1989, and 89-1422-EM have repeatedly been ignored and dismissed by the Courts; a list of questions I respectfully request the Honorable Judge in charge of this APPEAL to answer is attached as the last page of this document,

3. securing, in language understandable to a layman not schooled in legal terminology, an explanation of, and legal justification for why and how the Courts can legally and morally continue to ignore documented evidence of

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been
forwarded to the proper authorities
for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]
[Address]
[City]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]
[Address]
[City]

criminal wrongdoing, thereby shielding members of the Medical and Legal Professions from prosecution,

4. securing a detailed, item-by-item explanation, in language understandable to a layman not schooled in legal terminology, of why the Governor and the Attorney General of the State of Missouri, are not required to force an insurance company, (Mid-Continent Casualty Company), which is operating in the State of Missouri under their supervision, to abide by the terms and conditions of an Automobile Insurance Policy purchased by me, and to pay damages to me under the terms and conditions of the policy;

said insurance policy was in full force and effect at the time of my automobile accident involving an Uninsured Motorist; subsequently a State Agency determined, and entered into the public record, that the uninsured motorist was at fault

5. providing detailed chronological background information to the panel so that the Honorable Review Panel will have a complete understanding and overview of all of the events leading up to this APPEAL,

6. documenting and showing to this Honorable Review Panel that a generalized state of lawlessness existed and continues to exist in Franklin County, Missouri; and that the said state of lawlessness was

know, and ultimately condoned by the actions of, and the refusals by the Legal and Court Systems to act in a reasonable, prudent, and Legal manner; that said actions and refusals to act did materially and directly cause and prevent the Plaintiff's Causes of Actions from being heard and judged in Jury Trials,

7. providing detailed background information to document and verify the Plaintiff's contention that his Constitutionally Guaranteed Civil Rights and his right to have his Causes of Actions heard in a Jury Trial have been repeatedly and systematically denied, and
8. clearly showing and

documenting for this Honorable
Review Panel that said
repeated and systematic
denials have prevented the
Plaintiff from having his
cause of action heard and
judged by a jury of his peers.

Said documentation, information,
and obserbvations are presented, for the
convenience of this Honorable Review
Panel, in chronological order.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED

APR 10 1964

FROM

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

CHICAGO, ILL.

APPENDIX - A

THE PLAINTIFF RESPECTFULLY ASKS
THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS OF THE JUDGE
RENDERING THE DECISION ON THE APPEAL OF
CASE NO. 89-1422EM

1. Why and how can the Courts ignore documented evidence of illegal and criminal wrongdoing which has been repeatedly supplied to the Courts by the Plaintiff?

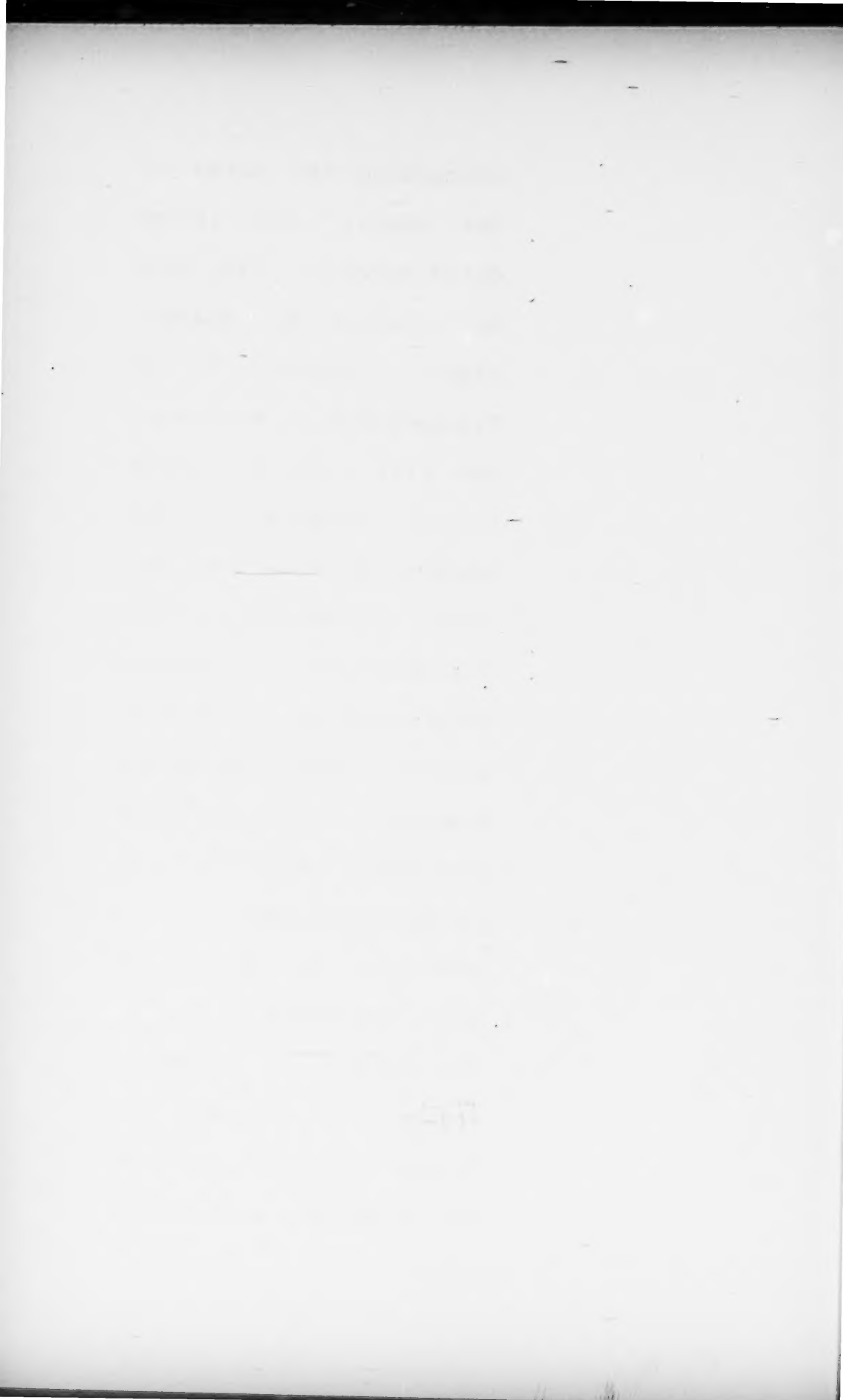
Example:

- A. The Plaintiff requested
on four (4) separate
occasssions that an
autopsy be performed on
his monther, (before
being embalmed), to
determine the actual
cause of his mother's
death, thereby resolving
the dispute



concerning the cause of her death. See letter dated March 11, 1980 from Mr. Harold A. Sparks, night manager for Kriegshauser Mortuary, and bill from St. Louis County Hospital. The medical doctors who had been treating the Plaintiff's mother intervened to block and prevent the requested autopsy from being performed. Why?

B. When there was and continues to be doubt about the cause of the Plaintiff's mother's death, why have the Courts continued to look the other way and ignore



the indisputable facts that should prompt an investigation by a Grand Jury concerning the actual cause of death of the Plaintiff's mother?

2. Why has the Courts repeatedly ignored the Court Docket Records which show that the Plaintiff did, in fact, answer interrogatories which Defendants and the Courts continue to say were not answered by the Plaintiff?
3. Why have sealed Court Records (the Plaintiff's answers to interrogatories) disappeared?
4. The Courts own records show that the Plaintiff answered the interrogatories in question, but then the Court turns around and dismissis the Plaintiff's case With Pridudice because the Court, the

Defendants, and their attorneys claim that the Plaintiff failed to answer the required interrogatories. In all of this, one must logically conclude that both contentions cannot be correct, and in view of the indisputable fact that the Court's own records show that the Plaintiff answered the interrogatories, the only logical conclusion which can be drawn is that the Court lost the Plaintiff's answers to the interrogatories and then claimed that the Plaintiff had not supplied the required answers. Why have these facts been repeatedly ignored by the Courts.

5. The law firm and attorneys for Harlan and Harlan took the the Plaintiff's answers to the interrogatories before a

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED

APRIL 10, 1954

FROM

DR. J. E. HUNTER

AND

DR. R. H. BROWN

TO

DR. J. D. COOPER

AND

DR. J. E. HUNTER

AND

DR. R. H. BROWN

AND

DR. J. D. COOPER

AND

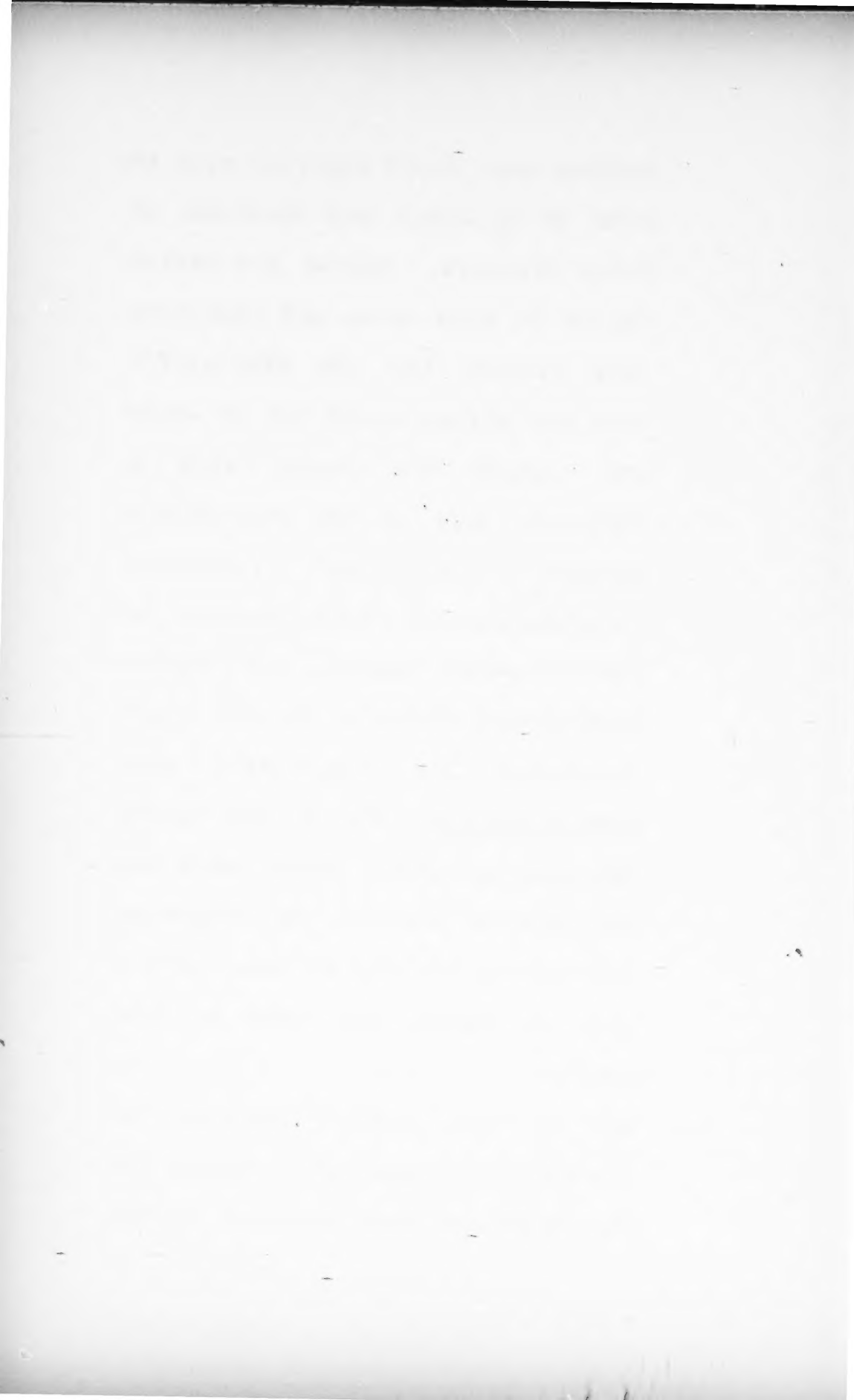
DR. J. E. HUNTER

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DR. R. H. BROWN

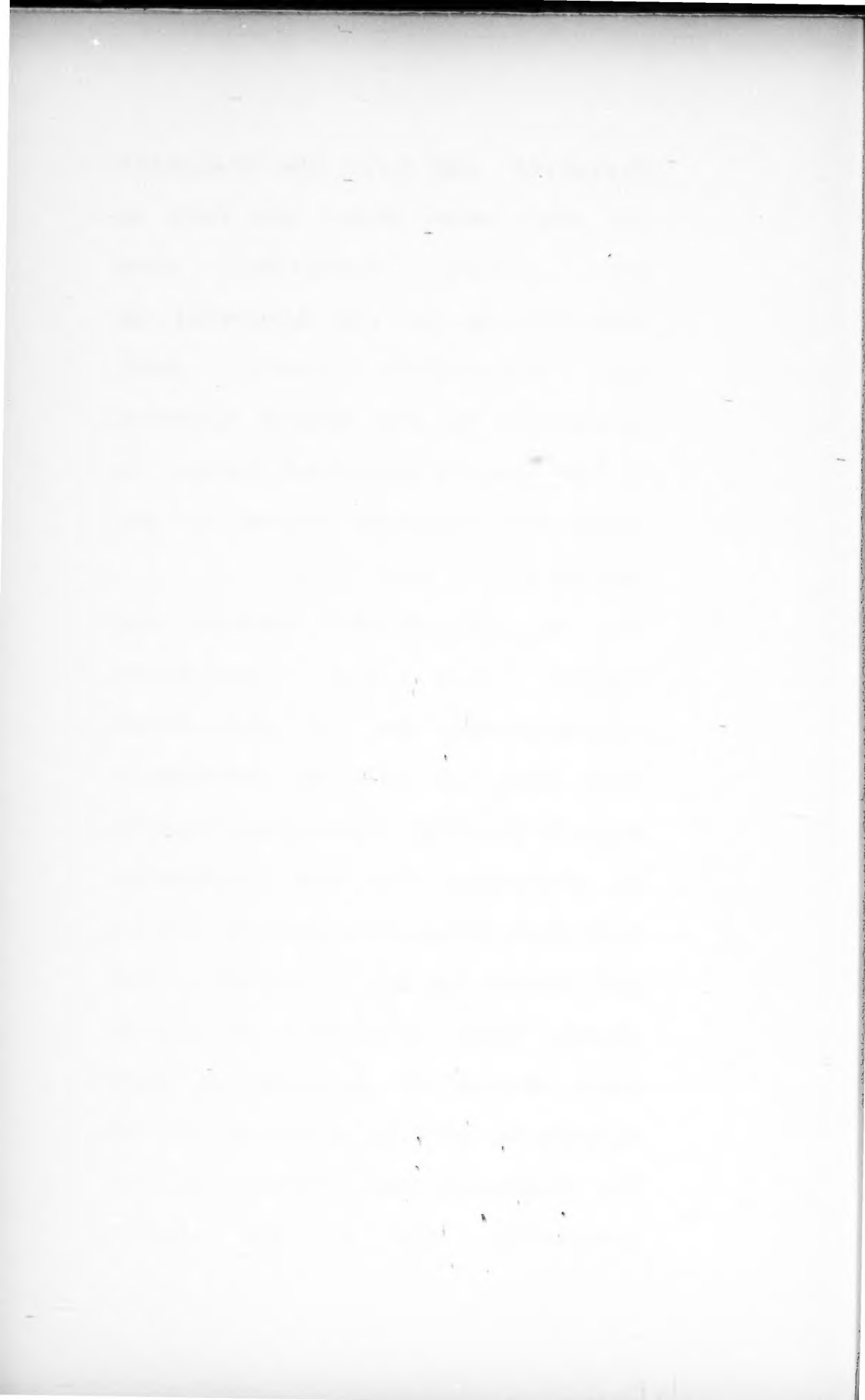
Professional Court Reporter from the firm of Harrison and Harrison of Union Missouri. Harlan and Harlan failed to keep usual and customary file records for the Plaintiff's case and either could not or would not supply the Court with a duplicate copy of the Plaintiff's answers to the required interrogatories, said actions or inactions by Harlan and Harlan contributed directly to the Court dismissing the Plaintiff's case With Prejudice. Why do the Courts continue to ignore these facts and continue to prevent the Plaintiff from having his day in court with a jury to decide the case on its merits?

6. Why do the courts continue to protect attorneys who refuse to represent the best interest of the



Plaintiff, who bill the plaintiff for work never done, and fail to meet court deadlines thus contributing to the dismissal of the Plaintiff's case? Said protection by the Courts affected by the Court's continued refusal to allow the Plaintiff access to the Courts with a jury trial.

7. Why do the Courts condone and ignore lies and deliberate misrepresentations to the Court when they are made by attorneys? Said deliberate misrepresentations by attorneys for the Defendants have been repeatedly pointed out to the Courts by the Plaintiff. The Courts have continued to place their stamps of approval on such actions by totally ignoring all of the pleadings and protests of the Plaintiff. Why do the Courts



continue to ignore the self evident facts?

8. Why do the courts refuse to require the people responsible for enforcement of insurance rules and regulation in the State of Missouri to force the Mid-Continent Casualty Company to pay damages to the Plaintiff for injuries and expenses resulting from an automobile accident with an uninsured motorist, even after a State Agency wrote, a report stating that the uninsured motorist was At Fault?
9. Why are the Governor and the Attorney General, and the Director of the Division of Insurance for the State of Missouri allowed by the Courts to refuse to perform their lawful duties, and to refuse to force an insurance company to meet its legal responsibility under



the terms and conditions of an insurance policy in full force and effect?

10. If a motorist with a valid automobile insurance policy, containing an uninsured motorist clause, is prevented from collecting damages from the insurance company by the courts and State Officials responsible for regulation of the insurance companies, as has been the case with the Plaintiff, why do the Courts require the motorists of the State of Missouri to pay insurance premiums to the insurance companies when the insurance companies are not required by the State Regulatory Agencies nor by the Courts to meet their responsibility to pay for damages and losses suffered in an automobile accident?



Is this not fraudulent?

11. Finally, has the Judge who will making the ruling on this case read the entire presentation along with all of the supporting documentation supplied by the Plaintiff?

Respectfully submitted,

John Milton Bruce, Jr.
Box 74-B, Robertsville,
Missouri 63072



JOHN MILTON BRUCE, JR.

Plaintiff

vs.

HARLAN & HARLAN, et. al.

Defendants

No. 89-1422-EM

Comes now the Plaintiff John Milton Bruce, Jr., Box 74-B, Route 1, Robertsville, Missouri 63072, and for his cause of action against the Defendants, Harlan & Harlan, et al. states as follows, to-wit:

The Plaintiff John Milton Bruce, Jr., respectfully requests the following explanations and submits the following observations to this Honorable Review Panel for the purposes of:

THE JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON

1880

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By the Royal Society, 1, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

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By the Royal Society, 1, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

1. providing detailed chronological background information to the panel so that the Honorable Panel will have a complete understanding and overview of all of the events leading up to this APPEAL,
2. documenting and showing to this Honorable Review Panel that a generalized state of lawlessness existed and continues to exist in Franklin County, Missouri; and that the said state of lawlessness was know, and ultimately condoned by the actions of, and the refusals by the Legal and Court Systems to act in a reasonable, prudent, and Legal manner; that said actions and refusals to act did materially

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and directly cause and prevent the Plaintiff's Causes of Actions from being heard and judged in Jury Trials,

3. providing detailed background information to document and verify the Plaintiff's contention that his Constitutionally Guaranteed Civil Rights and his right to have his Causes of Actions heard in a Jury Trial have been repeatedly and systematically denied, and
4. clearly showing and documenting for this Honorable Review Panel that said repeated and systematic denials have prevented the Plaintiff from having his cause of action heard and judged by a jury of his peers.

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Said documentation, information, and obserbvations are presented in six (6) separate chapters which are titled:

1. **RELATED LAWLESSNESS AND
VIOLENCE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY,
MISSOURI**
2. **LETTERS TO AND FROM
PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL COUNSEL,
LETTER OF PAUL E. KOVACS,
COURT DOCKET SHEET OF CASE
CV-179-591-CC, FRANKLIN COUNTY
CIRCUIT COURT, AND DEPOSITIONS
FROM CASE NO. 2045-L
CV-179-591-CC, FRANKLIN COUNTY
CIRCUIT COURT**
3. **LETTERS FROM E. A.
STIERBERGER, DUDLEY C. DUNLOP
AND LOG OF LONG DISTANCE
TELEPHONE CALLS TO E. A.
STIERBERGER, OF UNION,
MISSOURI**

4. BILLS AND EXPENSES OF
 PLAINTIFF DUE TO AUTOMOBILE
 ACCIDENT OF 11 JUNE 1977
5. BILLS AND EXPENSES OF MRS.
 MYRTLE V. BRUCE DUE TO
 AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT OF 11 JUNE
 1977 AND RELATED MATERIAL, and
6. PERTINENT LETTERS TO AND FROM
 ATTORNEYS AND THE MISSOURI BAR
 ASSOCIATION.

Information and Observations Concerning
Above Listed Chapters

Re: Harlan and Harlan and E. A.
 Stierberger cases.

**CHAPTER 1: RELATED LAWLESSNESS AND
 VIOLENCE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY,
 MISSOURI**

 The enclosed and attached
documentation clearly shows the
existence and history of the ongoing
violence, during the past thirteen (13)

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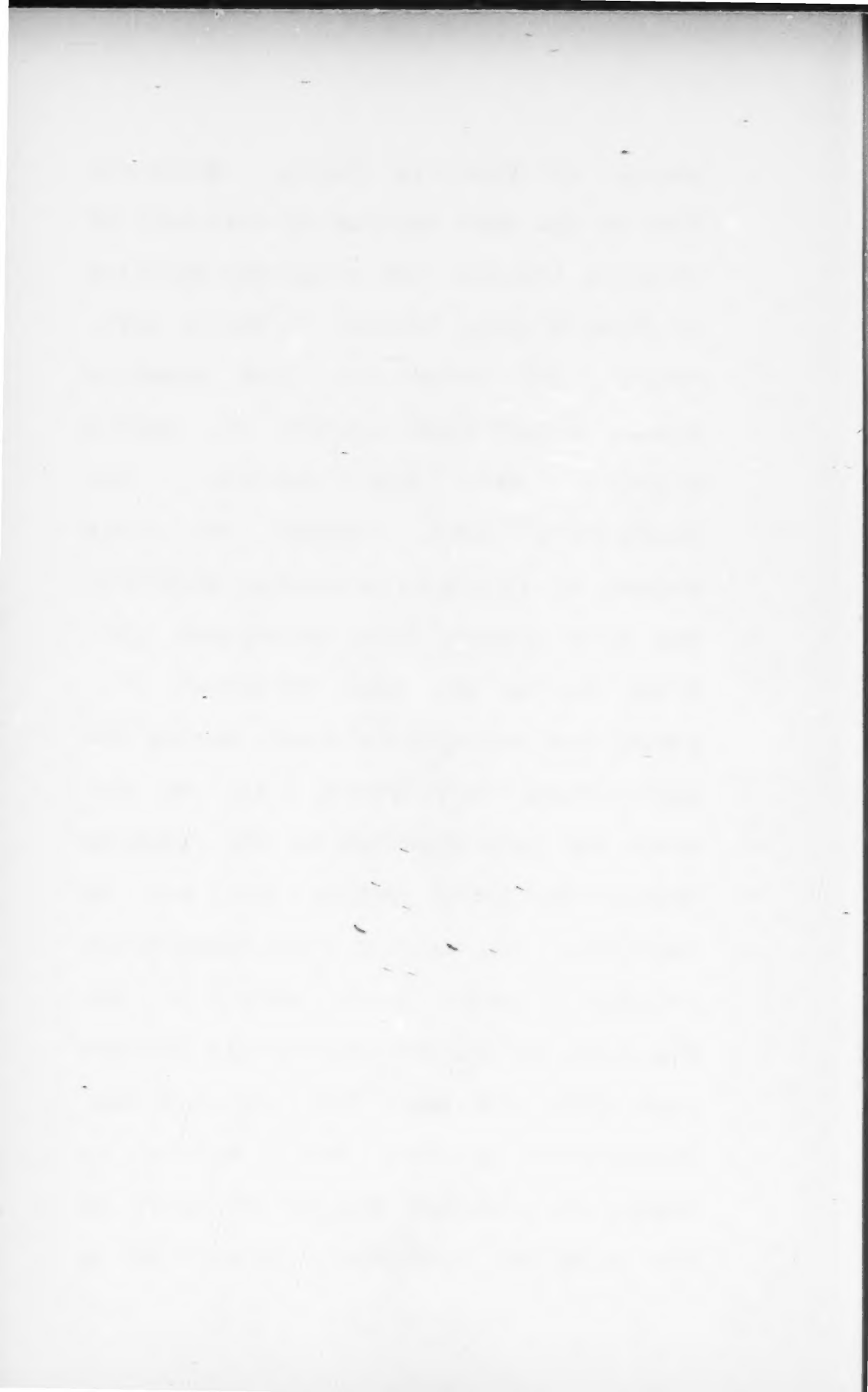
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years, in Franklin County, Missouri. Some of the more serious illegal acts of violence include, the attempted shooting of Sheriff Gary Toelke, in April 1976, thirty (30) break-ins, and numerous arsons perpetrated against Mr. Harold Williams and his family. The Plaintiff's home, located on State Highway N, in Franklin County, Missouri, has been broken into thirty-one (31) times during the past seventeen (17) years, and thirty-five times during the past twenty (20) years. All of the break-ins were reported to the Franklin County Sheriff's Office and can be verified. Two-hundred life threatening telephone calls were made to the Plaintiff by unknown individuals between June 1976 and May 1977, causing the Plaintiff's mother, Mrs. Myrtle V. Bruce, to collapse and to be taken to the hospital numerous times. As a



result of the life threatening calls,
the telephone company temporarily
assigned the Plaintiff an unlisted
telephone number..

Re: Harlan and Harlan case.

**CHAPTER II: LETTERS TO AND FROM
PLAINTIFF'S LEGAL COUNSEL,
LETTER OF PAUL E. KOVACS,
COURT DOCKET SHEET OF CASE
CV-179-591-CC, FRANKLIN
COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, AND
DEPOSITIONS FROM CASE NO.
2045-L**

The enclosed and attached
documentation, items one (1), two (2),
and three (3), clearly shows that the
Law Firm of Harlan and Harlan, and the
firm's lawyers were the Plaintiff's
attorneys of record. Mr. James C. Ochs,
an attorney with the Law Firm of Harlan
and Harlan stated, in writing, to the
Franklin County Circuit Court and to the

Federal District Court that no lawyer in the Law Firm of Harlan and Harlan ever represented the Plaintiff. These statements, made by Mr. Ochs, are either blatant perjury to the Courts, or an open admission that the attorneys and/or the Law Firm of Harlan and Harlan did, in fact, engage in Legal Malpractice, Legal Misfeasance, Legal Malfeasance, or legal Nonfeasance by failing to represent the Plaintiff's interest in the usual and proper manner consistent with the common practice of law in the State of Missouri. Additional proof that an attorney of and the Law Firm of Harlan and Harlan did, in fact, represent the Plaintiff, and in a manner not consistent with the common practice of law in the State of Missouri where the Attorney of Record must practice law in the Best Interest Of His Client, is found in the fact that the depositions

taken in Case No. 2045-L, Lavonne Young, Plaintiff, vs. John Milton Bruce, Stephen DeWayne Modglin, and Riverside Insurance Company of America, Battle Creek, Michigan, Defendants, and submitted to the Circuit Court of Franklin County, Missouri were taken by attorneys from the Law Firm of Harlan and Harlan. The Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Honorable Review Panel take Judicial Notice of the fact that interrogatories taken in the above case were sealed by the Court, and further, that during the time the records were supposed to be sealed and unavailable, the interrogatories were evidently removed from the sealed records. This is obviously a true statement because the Franklin County Court Docket Sheet shows that the interrogatories in question were logged into the records on June 28, 1978, and then when the court

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN NEW ENGLAND
AND
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
IN GREAT BRITAIN
AND
OF THE BARRISTER AT LAW
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THE FIRST VOLUME
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
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records were opened on October 12, 1988, the interrogatories were missing. The Court then has claimed that the Plaintiff failed to supply the required interrogatories and subsequently used that excuse to dismiss the Plaintiff's action With Prejudice. All of this is a matter of public and Court record. The above described depositions were taken by Harrison & Harrison, Registered Professional Reporters, of Union Missouri, and the bill for their services were sent to Harlan and Harlan. Said bills were never paid by the Plaintiff's Attorneys. In addition, the Plaintiff has been informed by the Franklin County Recorders Office that a lein will be levied against the Plaintiff's property for approximately nine-thousand dollars (\$9,000.00) in court costs, fines, and penalties because the Plaintiff's Attorneys of

Record, members of the Law Firm of Harlan and Harlan, failed to complete their legal commitment to represent the best interests of their client, the Plaintiff, John Milton Bruce, Jr. The afore described incidents date back to ~1978.

Re: E. A. Stierberger

CHAPTER III: LETTERS FROM E. A.

STIERBERGER, DUDLEY C.

DUNLOP AND LOG OF LONG

DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

TO E. A. STIERBERGER, OF

UNION, MISSOURI

CHAPTER IV: BILLS AND EXPENSES OF

PLAINTIFF DUE TO AUTOMOBILE

ACCIDENT OF 11 JUNE 1977

CHAPTER V: BILLS AND EXPENSES OF MRS.

MYRTLE V. BRUCE DUE TO

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT OF 11

JUNE 1977 AND RELATED

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The enclosed and attached documentation clearly shows that E. A. Stierberger and the Law Firm for whom he works repeatedly and maliciously failed to represent the best interest of their client, John Milton Bruce, Jr., the Plaintiff. That said Law Firm and E. A. Stierberger did repeatedly, wilfully, and maliciously engage in Legal Malpractice, Legal Misfeasance, Legal Malfeasance, or legal Nonfeasance by failing to represent the Plaintiff's interest in the usual and proper manner consistent with the common practice of law in the State of Missouri. Specific examples of said improprieties include the following. Mr. Stierberger became the Plaintiff's Attorney of Record in September 1980 to represent him in a law suit against Mid-Continent Casualty Company as evidenced by Mr.

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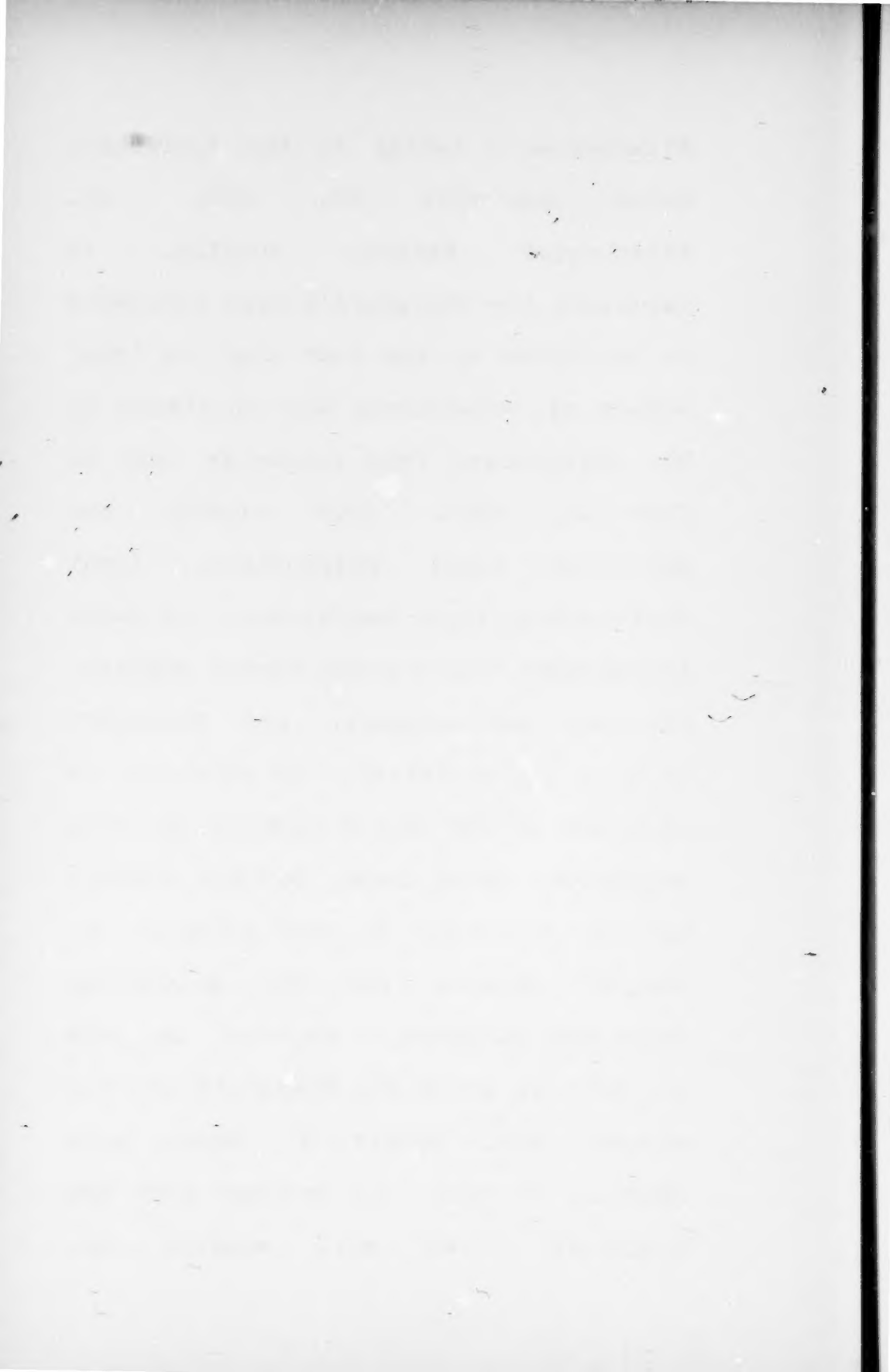
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Stierberger's letter to the Plaintiff, dated September 20, 1980. Mr. Stierberger failed, totally, to represent the Plaintiff's best interests as evidenced by the fact that no legal action of consequence was initiated by Mr. Stierberger from September 1980 to June 8, 1987. This wilful, and malicious Legal Malpractice, Legal Misfeasance, Legal Malfeasance, or Legal Nonfeasance caused great mental anguish, personal embarrassment, and financial loss to the Plaintiff. In addition, it resulted in the Courts Dismissing, With Prejudice, later legal actions brought by the Plaintiff in his attempts to recover damages for the previously described automobile accident on June 11, 1977 in which the Plaintiff and his mother, Mrs. Myrtle V. Bruce were severely injured. In October 1987 the Plaintiff filed suit against Mr.



Stierberger in response to his continued refusal to move ahead with his litigation against Min-Continent Casualty Company. As a result of that suit, On October 14, 1987, Mr. Stierberger filed a Motion with the Franklin County Circuit Court "to Withdraw Motion To Vacate Trial Setting Or In The Alternative, Motion To Allow Plaintiff To Proceed Pro Se" and filed a "request for cause to be put on Motion Docket filed and cause placed on Motion Docket of October 20, 1987 for hearing Above Motions, sh" The immediately previously described actions ascribed to Mr. Stierberger are documented on the Franklin County Circuit Court Docket Sheet Filed June 10, 1982. Additional evidence of Mr. Stierberger's cavalier attitude toward his responsibility to represent the best interests of his client, the Plaintiff, is found in the

fact that in spite of Mr. Stierberger's first hand knowledge that the Plaintiff's out-of-pocket costs for medical and dental care required, for the Plaintiff and his mother, as a result of the automobile accident on June 11, 1977 is well over eight-thousand dollars (\$8,000.00), Mr. Stierberger attempted to settle the case out of court with the Mid-Continent Casualty Company for three-thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) without first consulting with the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff wishes to point out that the reason for him not being able to supply to this Honorable Review Panel the exact dollar amount is that Mr. Stierberger has repeatedly and maliciously refused to provide copies of the medical bills for the Plaintiff and his mother which were sent by the medical doctors, dentists, and others to the Plaintiff's

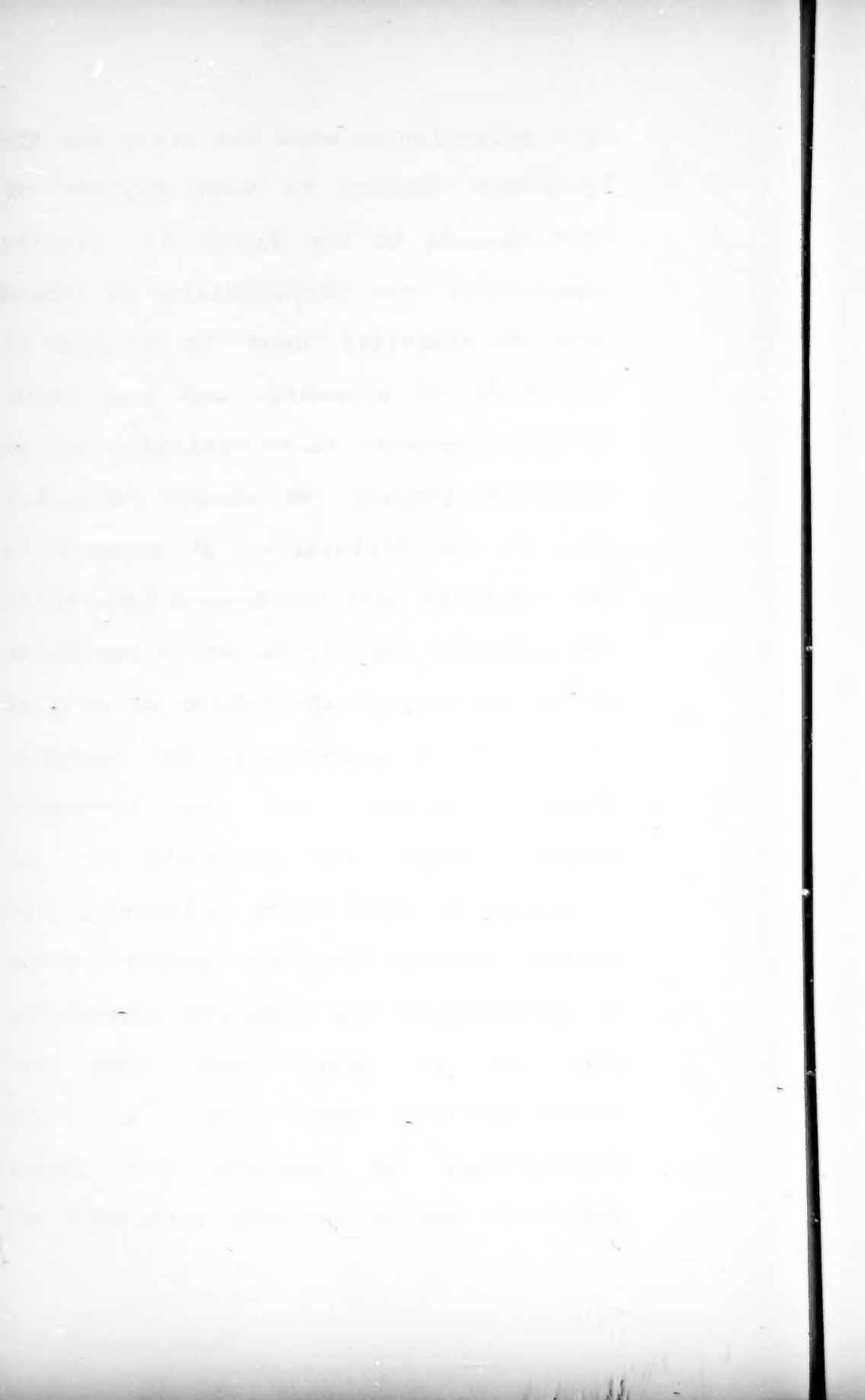
attorney, Mr. E. A. Stierberger.

Additional Information and Observations

The Plaintiff has clearly stated that Under the laws of the State of Missouri that a licensed motorist must have insurance coverage, including the uninsured motorist provision. This insurance coverage is mandated by the State and the cost must be born fully by the motorist. The Plaintiff was involved in an automobile accident involving a motorist who did not have automobile insurance. The Plaintiff had an insurance policy, including the uninsured motorist provision, in full force and effect at the time of the accident. Following the accident it was determined, by representatives of the State of Missouri, that the uninsured motorist was at fault in said accident. In spite of all of these facts the insurance company has not been required

by the State of Missouri to meet the obligations to pay for damages sustained by the Plaintiff in said automobile accident. In other words the State of Missouri has required the Plaintiff to pay insurance premiums for insurance protection that the insurance company and the State of Missouri obviously had, and have no intention of enforcing. Once again, it appears that the Courts repeatedly find for the crooks at fault and to the detriment of the honest, tax paying citizen. The Driver at fault in the said automobile accident, Stephen D. Moldglin, was allowed to continue to drive an automobile after said accident and was later involved in several other accidents. Why has the State and the Courts continued to support this individual while refusing to meet obligations to an honest, lawbiding citizen? The Plaintiff charges that

said collusion between the State and the Insurance Company to deny payment of just damages to the Plaintiff, clearly constitutes the perpetration of fraud upon the plaintiff, upon the citizens of the State of Missouri, and that said collusion between State Officials and an Insurance Company has caused financial loss to the Plaintiff. It appears to the Plaintiff that the Courts have taken the position that it is not a violation of law to defraud the public so long as the fraud is perpetrated by lawyers, State Officials, and the insurance company which was supposed to be regulated by said State Officials. It further appears that the Courts refuse to investigate any apparent wrongdoing when it is clear that such an investigation would be to the disadvantage of lawyers and State Officials having obvious conflicts of



interests. If this is not a violation of law, what is?

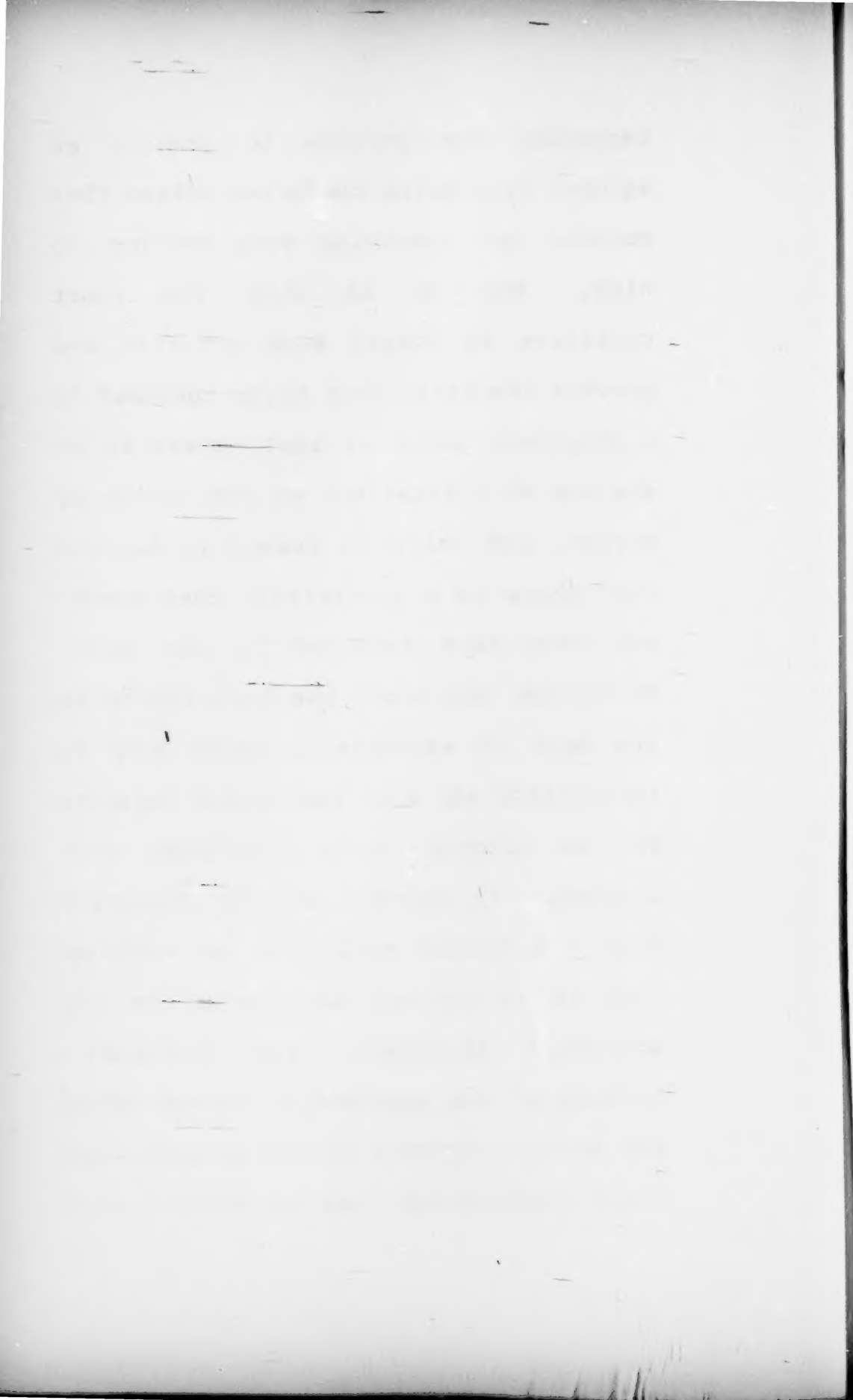
Re: Federal Court Jurisdiction

**CHAPTER VI: PERTINENT LETTERS TO AND
FROM ATTORNEYS AND THE
MISSOURI BAR ASSOCIATION.**

The Plaintiff claims that the Federal Courts do, in fact, have jurisdiction in all of the matters brought to the attention of the Courts by the plaintiff, and in each-and-every allegation made by the Plaintiff because it is absolutely clear, even to a casual observer, that the actions and lack of actions along with the apparent collusion between and among the professional groups involved in these matters, including the Courts, that the Plaintiff's Civil Rights as well as his Constitutional Rights have been methodically and repeatedly denied him. This contention of the Plaintiff is

supported by the Courts decision and subsequent monetary award to the parents of Mr. Randy Webster of Houston Texas. Neither Law Inforcement Agencies, State Regulatory Agencies, nor the Courts may deny an individual the Right-To-Know that which concerns him. The Plaintiff wishes point out to the Court that the Court's so called "laundry list of defendants" include those who upon four separate occasions prevented the Plaintiff from having an autopsy performed to determine the cause of death of his mother, Mrs. Myrtle V. Bruce. It is certainly possible that wrongful death, perhaps murder, was involved, and the Plaintiff believes that it is the responsibility of the court to discover why said requested autopsies were prevented. The Plaintiff does not believe that it is either reasonable or proper nor is it a common

happening for someone to prevent an autopsy from being conducted unless that someone has something very serious to hide. Why is it that the Court continues to shield such activity and prevent the facts from being reviewed in a competent court of law? There is no statute of limitations on the charge of murder, and there is reason to believe that there is a possibility that murder may have been involved in the case. Therefore, the court has been remiss in its duty to assemble a Grand Jury to investigate why four legitimate requests for an autopsy to be performed were blocked. It appears to the Plaintiff that the Courts will look at nothing that is in any way detrimental to the attorneys involved. The Plaintiff, because of the apparent collusion among and between members of the medical, and legal professions, and in concert with



the actions of the Courts, have effectively prevented the Plaintiff from determining the exact cause of death of his mother, Mrs. Myrtle V. Bruce. This denial of his Right-To-Know is a clear violation of the Plaintiff's Civil Rights and his Constitutional Rights to a trial by a jury of his peers.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff John Milton Bruce, Jr., moves this Honorable Court to set aside the MEMORANDUM AND ORDER of the Honorable George F. Gunn, Jr. in the above styled case AND to convene a Grand Jury to investigate the entire list of allegations of wrongdoing and complaints which have been made by the Plaintiff in each and every cause of action previously brought by the Plaintiff and/or to refer this entire matter for investigation by the Justice Department and Mr. Richard Thornberg,

the Attorney General of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

John Milton Bruce, Jr.
Box 74-B, Robertsville,
Missouri 63072

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION

No. 88-2027 C (5)

JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., etc.,)

Plaintiff,)

vs.)

MID-CONTINENT CASUALTY CO.,)

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

Their cause is before the Court on defendant's motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs filed this three-count civil action seeking to recover under the uninsured motorist provision of plaintiffs' insurance policy with defendant. The automobile accident that is the subject of plaintiffs' complaint occurred on June 11, 1977. Plaintiffs filed their complaint on October 19, 1988. Defendant contends in its motion to dismiss that plaintiffs' action is barred by a ten-year statute of limitations, R.S.Mo. S516.110. Plaintiffs argue that their

complaint was filed within the one-year grace period of the Missouri "savings" statute, R.S.Mo. S516.230. The one-year provision applies to cases in which the plaintiff has suffered a "nonsuit."

Plaintiffs' originally filed a petition in Franklin County Circuit Court on June 10, 1982. Defendant filed a motion to compel answers to interrogatories on January 4, 1988. On February 2, 1988, the case was removed from its trial seeeing for 90 days to allow plaintiffs additional time to answer interrogatories. Defendant filed a motion for sanctions on June 2, 1988, with a hearing set for June 21, 1988. On that date, after a hearing, plaintiffs' case was dismissed because of their failure to answer interrogatories.

Plaintiffs rely on Bindley v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 213 S.W.2d 387,391 (1948), for the proposition that

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a dismissal for failure to prosecute is without prejudice unless the requirements of due process -- notice and an opportunity to be heard -- are satisfied. This principle was reaffirmed recently in **State ex rel. Willens v. Gray**, 757 S.W.2d 656 (Mo.App. 1988). In **Gray**, like the instant case, the court ordered the case dismissed for failure to answer interrogatories. The Court of Appeals ruled that because the due process requirements set forth in **Bindley** had been met, the dismissal was made with prejudice. **Id** at 658.

Plaintiffs suggest that they did not receive due process because they were not represented by counsel at the time of the dismissal of their Franklin County suit. The Court is not persuaded by this argument. Plaintiffs' attorney was allowed to withdraw from the Franklin County suit on October 20, 1987. On December 1,

1987, plaintiffs' case was set for trial on February 21, 1988. Plaintiffs appeared pro se at a hearing on February 2, 1988, when the case was removed from its trial setting to allow plaintiffs' additional time to answer interrogatories. Plaintiffs filed a petition with the court for legal representation on April 15, 1988, which does not appear to have been ruled on prior to the dismissal of the suit. After a hearing on June 21, 1988, Plaintiffs' case was dismissed.

Eight months passed from the time plaintiffs' attorney withdrew to the hearing and dismissal of their case. This was certainly enough time for plaintiffs to obtain substitute counsel, especially when they knew their case was set for trial in the near future. In addition, following the hearing on defendant's motion to compel on February 2, 1988, the court directed plaintiffs to

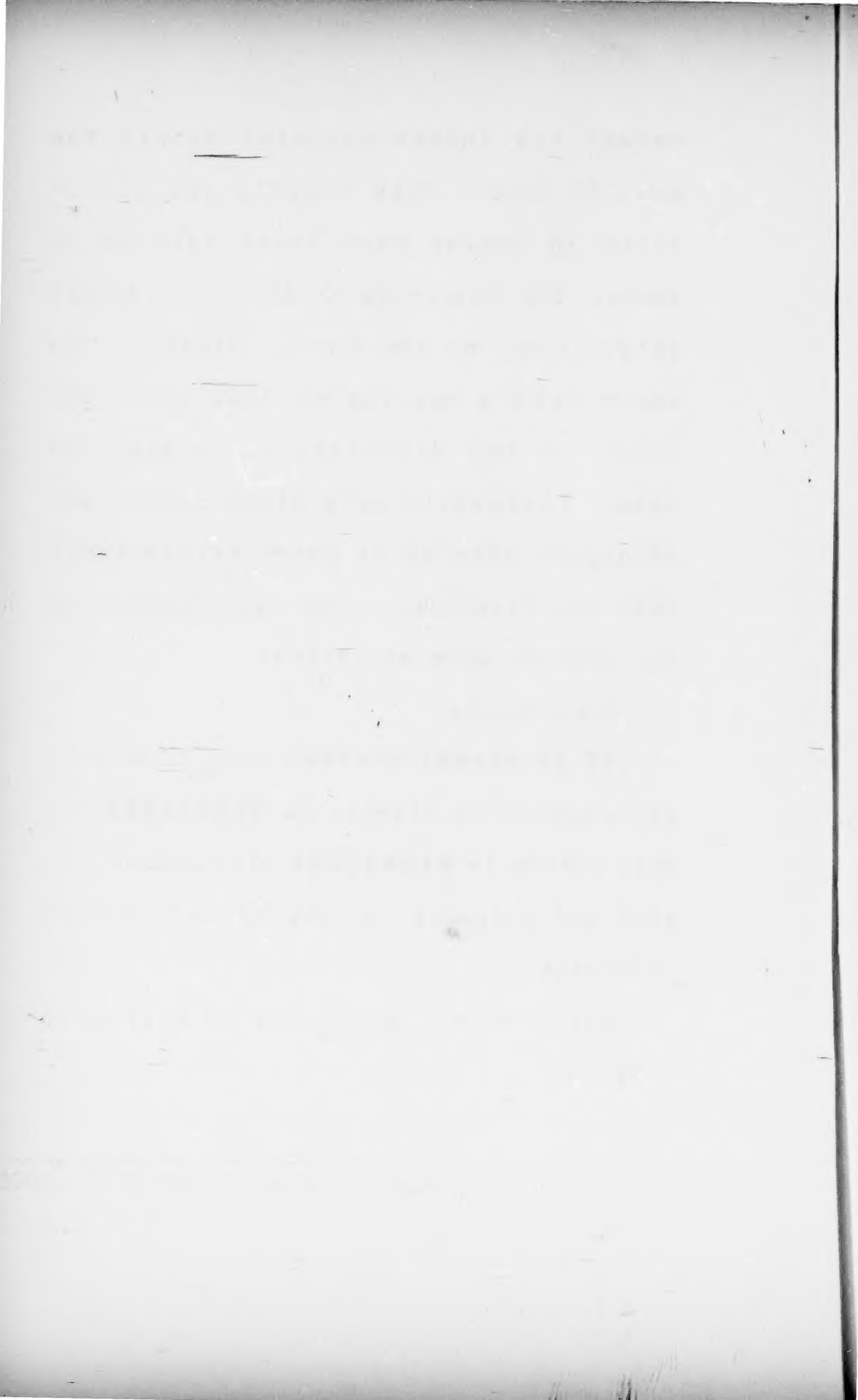
answer the interrogatories within the next 90 days. This clearly put plaintiffs on notice that their failure to answer the interrogatories could result in sanctions by the court. Finally, the court held a hearing on June 21, 1988, prior to the dismissal of plaintiffs' case. Plaintiffs were given notice and an opportunity to be heard before their case was dismissed. The requirements of due process were satisfied.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendant's motion to dismiss is **SUSTAINED**. This action is **DISMISSED** with prejudice and judgment is entered in favor of defendant.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1989.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION**

Cause No. 88-2027C(5)

JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., etc.,)
)
 Plaintiff)
)
 vs.)
)
MID-CONTINENT CASUALTY CO.,)
)
 Defendant)

JUDGMENT

Judgment is hereby entered pursuant
to the Order of Court entered this date.
The case is dismissed with prejudice.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1989.

EYVON MENDENHALL,
Clerk, United States District
Court

BY: _____
Deputy Clerk

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United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT

No. 89-1422EM

JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., etc.,)	Appeal from
)	the United
Plaintiff)	States
)	District
vs.)	Court for
)	the Eastern
Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys)	District of
at Law, etc., et al,)	Missouri
)	
)	
Appellees.)	

JUDGMENT

After careful review of the district court file, it is hereby ordered that the judgment of the district court is affirmed and this appeal is dismissed.

May 8, 1989

A True Copy.

Attest:

Clerk, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS,
EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

MANDATE ISSUED 6/16/89